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Oregon State Penitentiary reports

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Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, accompanied by report of Physician ... <1876>-1878

Biennial report of the Superintendent of Penitentiary of the State of Oregon, 1880-<1885>

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Penitentiary

OF THE

STATE OF OREGON.

TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION—1882.

SALEM, OREGON:
W. H. ODELL, STATE PRINTER.
1882.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

To W. W. Thayer, Governor of Oregon:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the "Condition, Expenditure, Liabilities and Earnings" of the Oregon Penitentiary, covering the two years from Sept. 1st, 1880. The Legislative Assembly at its session of that year appropriated $42,700 for the maintenance of the prison for the ensuing two years This sum included pay of officers and all other employes, clothing and feeding of convicts, ordinary repairs and improvements of buildings and fences, and all the usual expenses pertaining to the conduct of the prison. In addition to this there was $1,000 appropriated for the purchase of a boiler for warming the prison. This last sum we found insufficient for the purchase and setting up of such a boiler as the prison required, and we bought one of ample capacity for heating the entire prison, costing, set in place, $1,150 32. The additional $150 32 was paid for from the appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the prison. The boiler proves a considerable saving in fuel, requiring one-third less than that before in use As during the last four years we have procured all fuel with convicts it has cost the State nothing. Arrangements of the same character have been made for the coming year, but the time may come when the fuel of the prison will again be bought, when this saving caused by the new boiler will be of some importance.

Of the foregoing appropriation there has been expended for the two years ending August 31st, 1882, $34,340 73, against $36,665 14 expended for the two prior years ending August 31st, 1880. This leaves unexpended August 31st, 1882, of the appropriation for the last two years, $9,008 77.

The earnings of the prison, in cash paid into the Treasury, during the past two years, have been $7,941 32, against $15,002 06 for the two years ending August 31st, 1880 This diminution in the cash earnings is accounted for in the large reduction in the price paid by the United States for the keeping of its prisoners, the reduction and, finally, loss of the income from the labor of convicts employed in the shops, and the employment of convicts upon the Asylum for Insane, and for the manufacture of brick for shops, for which no money was received. Up to October 25th, 1880, the United States paid $8 12½ per week for keeping its prisoners, since that date they have paid but

$4 per week. This is a loss of a fraction over one-half of the income from that source. During most of the two years ending August 31st, 1880, the Oregon Leather and Manufacturing Company employed some twenty convicts in the tannery building at 50 cents per day each, but before the expiration of the latter year, they closed their business, it is understood with a loss, and ceased the hiring of prisoners. There were left some twenty-five employed in the chair factory and foundry, until the burning of the same in September, 1881, since which time no money has been received for the labor of convicts; also prior to 1881, a gang of convicts were employed by private contractors in the brick yard, and paid for at the rate of 50 cents per day. For 1881 a large number were employed there in making brick for the Asylum for Insane, and during this season a similar number has been employed there under an arrangement by which the State has received 333,333 brick for prison shops. Hence from these sources no money has been received into the Treasury, as during the prior years. We have now sufficient brick for shops, and the labor of convicts in the brick yard will, for the remainder of the season, be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per day each. Since the spring of 1881 a large number of convicts have been employed upon the Asylum for Insane, and have rendered valuable service to the State.

In my last biennial report I mentioned that "the work shops now in use are of wood, very combustible and liable any day to be burned. If such event should occur, it would be well to rebuild of brick." These shops were in such close proximity to one another that the burning of one involved the destruction of all. On September 21, 1881, they were all consumed by fire, doubtless set by a convict. With one exception they were of little value. One, used as a foundry, was a fair wood building. Another, used as a chair factory, was but an old shell. The tannery was a large building, but of little value to the State. At the time of its destruction, and for some time before, no contractors or convicts were employed in it. I think most or all contractors who had ever been in the building were unsuccessful in their business, and that none had remained a long time. One of the earlier ones failed to pay the State for convict labor employed there, amounting to near $1,000. The building being wholly unoccupied in the spring of 1881, and the new Constitution of California prohibiting convict labor in the prisons of that State, I advertised in the San Francisco *Bulletin* for a contractor for the tannery building, but received no response. Tanning is not a good prison employment for the State, as it requires much space and involves much outlay for buildings, while it employs but few convicts. The State has only convict labor to lease, and the business that will employ the greatest number for the least outlay for buildings is the best.

When the wooden shops were burned the brick yards were occupied

under a contract made by the Commissioners for the erection of the Asylum for Insane in the manufacture of brick for that institution. To have stopped that work to make brick for prison shops that season would have left the asylum building in a condition incapable of being roofed against the approaching winter storms. That, of course, was not advisable, and thus nothing could be done toward rebuilding the shops that season. With the opening of the following spring work was commenced upon brick for the shops, and, except for the difficulty in providing lime, they would now be completed. But until very recently it was impossible to obtain lime. At last we have succeeded in getting it, and the shop is in active course of construction.

We are erecting a thoroughly substantial building of brick, 223 feet long and 47 feet wide, divided into three compartments, separated by brick partitions containing wide arches, so that it may be occupied by one or more contractors, as required, and so that one officer may overlook the whole. We are putting as little combustible material in it as possible and that so arranged that if it shall burn it will not injure the walls of the building. There will be very little risk of fire therein. We hope to have this building completed during this month of September and ready for use as soon as the convicts are not needed upon the asylum and brick yard. We have used and are using convict labor, so far as possible, in the construction of this building, and outside of what we can thus do, we estimate the cost at about $3,000. This we are paying as it is incurred out of the surplus remaining from the fund for the general expenses of the prison.

During the year 1881, I had an application for a ten-years lease of all the surplus labor of the convicts at 30 cents per day, the party agreeing to erect the needed building and receiving pay therefor in convict labor, the building being the property of the State. But upon examination, the party finding the Superintendent was authorized only by joint resolution of the Assembly to lease convict labor, and being advised that it required a law, the application was withdrawn. To remove all doubt in the premises, it would be well for the Legislature to enact such law. Some other parties are now anxious to contract for less numbers at 50 cents per day, and will be ready to do so as soon as the shops are completed. I think it altogether probable that in the very near future all the labor can be leased. If this can be done at 40 cents per day (and it ought to command that sum for all the convict labor the State may have to let) the prison will fully pay its expenses, if not return an income above them. The larger number of prisoners the State can contract to one person, the better for the management and discipline of the prison. Small numbers can be contracted for for 50 cents per day. If all could be leased to one person at 40 cents, I should think it better.

The wood tower on the prison is a constant menace to the safety of

the building. If it is not removed or in some way rendered more safe it is pretty likely, sooner or later, to cause the destruction of the prison by fire. It and its foundation are wood, and of the most combustible character. A strong draft is at all times carried through it, and a fire well under headway would be impossible of extinction. It should be removed or made more secure from fire. I have caused all loose combustible matter to be removed from it and buckets filled with water to be kept near it. But the building is not safe from destruction while the tower remains in its present condition.

There is abundant water and power in the yard and there ought to be a pump of sufficient capacity to throw a large body of water upon the prison or asylum if required. This would not involve a large outlay and would add greatly to the security of the property of the State. Water, likewise, for the common uses of the asylum must be supplied from this source, and could be with such pump. For strict security there should be two pumps, so that when one should be out of order, as it would not unlikely be, when most needed, the other could be used. The water for the supply of the prison and asylum is pumped directly from Mill Creek. Probably the water for those purposes would be more pure if taken from a cistern sunk in the ground near the Creek, into which the water would filter. This could be made with convict labor and cost the State nothing.

There has been no increase of prisoners during the last two years. If there shall be none in the next two, there will be no necessity for more cells. But with any considerable increase more would be found necessary. If made, they should be constructed of iron above those already in the Prison and at an expense not to exceed one half the sum the State was made to pay for the present ones I have had an estimate of the cost of new ones made, and am informed that they can be put up for a little less than $500 each. Whenever the State feels able to incur the expense, the character and discipline of the prison can be greatly improved by providing a separate cell for each convict. Indeed, it cannot be a real penitentiary while convicts are confined together and allowed to communicate with one another.

If the "trusty" system is to be permanently continued, it would be well to construct separate quarters for that class of prisoners, where they could be kept from communication with the other convicts. This would add greatly to the safety and discipline of the prison. The brick for this could be made by prison labor, and fully two-thirds of the work of laying the brick in the building be performed by the same class of labor. That proportion of the work of building the walls of the shops we are now erecting is being done by such labor. These "trusty" quarters would not need cells—certainly not iron ones—and could be built for less than the cost of putting iron cells into the old

prison, while the removal of the trusties from it would make unnecessary more cells there for some years

During the four years we have had but two convicts escape from the prison, both of whom were recaptured and returned there, where one now is The other was pardoned by President Hayes. During the past two years five, with but short terms to serve, have escaped from the "trusty" gangs working outside the prison upon the farm, asylum and outside brick yard. When it is considered that there are no guards over them, and that during the two years there have been not less than 200 of them, this number of escapes is certainly small.

The health of the prison has been good, and you will notice that there has been a marked reduction in the charge for physicians and medicines during your term of office.

Rev. J. L Parrish was for a time absent in Portland, during which Rev. R. W. Hill preached monthly to the inmates of the prison. Upon Mr. Parrish's return here, during the present year, he resumed his offices there. Rev. Father Capelle has also held occasional services at the prison. Attendance upon these ministrations has not been compelled, but has been quite general notwithstanding, more so than attendance upon like services in communities outside of prisons; and, let us hope, with not less beneficial results

The present plank stockade about the prison will require rebuilding in a few years longer. Before that time arrives necessary steps should be taken to build one of brick, that will last as long as the prison does.

The prison and grounds have been at all times kept in good repair, and are now in such condition. Recently the building and surrounding fence have been repainted.

All the liabilities of the prison have been paid as incurred, and all solvent collections have been made, except a note of F. Hentschel for $670.73 and interest, given March 7, 1879, and held by the State Treasurer. This is a balance of a note for a larger sum paid on the above date, to which reference is made in my last report. Upon a bill of $260.48 against J. S. Coulter, referred to in that report, $15.86 has since been paid by his assignee. Probably that is all the State will receive. There is a claim of $82.19, balance due on account by O. F. Dennis, but it is improbable that it will be collected. James Rooney owes $17 for convict labor, but has left the country, and the amount may as well be considered lost.

The weekly cost of keeping the convicts for the past two years, from Sept. 1st, 1880, to August 31st, 1882, inclusive, has been one dollar and eighty-two cents and forty-three one hundredths of a cent each, against $1 96 for the two years previous, or $1 82 per week for the twenty-two months previous, following my appointment, Nov. 1st, 1878. This nominal increase of less than one-half cent per week is much more than accounted for by the increased price of flour and

meats, two important items in the cost of the prison, during the last year, and the increased quantity of clothing required by convicts employed in rough work upon the asylum. These items would have caused a greater increase had not the expense of the last two years over the first two been lessened by the greater production of farm and garden products, the most of which we had to purchase during the first year of my incumbency, while during the past year we have had more than enough for all our wants. This cost of not quite $1 82½ per convict per week covers all the expenses of the prison for the two years, except the special appropriation of $1,000 00 for boiler.

We last Spring put a larger than usual acreage in vegetables, with a view of, in part, supplying also the asylum for insane. If the drouth is not too prolonged, there will be a considerable surplus for that purpose after supplying all the wants of the prison. The State has ample land, and from the prison and asylum (if the but mildly insane are to be in the future kept there, as now) will have ample labor to produce for the next hundred years all the vegetables the two institutions will need, and it should so produce them, having them both fresh and cheap. We have raised grain upon the larger portion of the land, but this can be well omitted, as it is needed for gardens.

If the State owned lands near the asylum and prison, where from thirty to fifty cows could be pastured, it would be well for it to have them. The prisoners and patients could care for and milk them, without cost to the State, while the product would be most wholesome and healthful. A daily ration of mush and milk would be well in the prison, and I can well imagine that much milk could be made useful in the asylum. If cheap lands can be bought near enough these institutions—and they need not be so very near—for the purpose, it occurs to me the State would do well to purchase them and stock them with cows.

I have to renew my recommendation of two years ago that the salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary be reduced to $500 per annum. At the session of the Assembly following, pursuant to my recommendation, the salary was reduced from $1,800 to $800 The duties performed are mainly those of Inspector, and $500 per year is sufficient compensation.

I would also renew my recommendation that the statute granting "merit money" to prisoners be repealed. The money oftener does the discharged convict harm than good, and had better be left in the treasury of the State or in the pockets of the tax-payers. The intention of the Legislature could never have been to grant this money indiscriminately, and for fear it may be thus construed in the future, as it has been in the past it had better be repealed.

All officers of the prison have been faithful in the performance of

their duties, and especially have I to commend the interest at all times manifested by Warden Miller, to whom great credit is due for the gratifying reduction in the expenses of the management we have been able to make.

A. BUSH,
Superintendent Oregon Penitentiary.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Of the Oregon State Penitentiary, from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882.

STATEMENT

Of Convicts discharged and remaining.

Convicts remaining September 1, 1880	168
Received to August 31, 1882	211
Total	379
Discharged from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882	182
Pardoned by the Governor	6
Pardoned by the President	2
Died	2
Sent to Insane Asylum	3
Escaped ("trusties")	6
Total	201
Number of convicts remaining August 31, 1882	178

TABLE

Showing, Age, Race, Occupation, Orime, Sentence, etc , of convicts remaining September 1, 1880, and all received from that date to August 31, 1882, also of those remaining August 31, 1882.

RACE.	Remaining Sept. 1, '80 Rec'd to August 31, '82	Remaining Aug 31, '82
White	315	140
Half-breed Indians	5	5
Negro	1	1
Mongolian	48	25
Indian	10	7
	379	178

TABLE.

AGE.	Remaining Sept. 1, '80 Rec'd to August 31, '82	Remaining Aug. 31, '82
Under 20 years	30	11
From 20 to 30 years	178	84
From 30 to 40 years	102	55
From 40 to 50 years	45	17
From 50 to 60 years	19	8
From 60 to 70 years	3	1
From 70 to 80 years	2	2
	379	178

TABLE.

OCCUPATION.	Remaining Sept 1, '80 Rec'd to Aug. 31, '82.	Remain'g Aug 31, '82
Miners	11	5
Carpenters	14	5
Laborers	115	49
Farmers	40	15
Shoemakers	4	1
Laundrymen	7	5
Teamsters	6	1
Bakers	6	3
Saddlers and Harness Makers	6	3
Waiters and Stevedores	11	7
Painters	11	6
Butchers	6	3
Book-keepers and clerks	10	5
Printers	3	2
Cooks	30	14
Journalist	1	1
Brushmakers	1	1
Sailors	19	7
Blacksmiths	6	2
Wood carvers, chair makers	3	2
Barbers	4	1
Musician	1	1
Confectioners	2	1
Tailors	3	2
Boiler makers, machinists and plumbers	8	5
Brick masons	2	
Pane grinder	1	
Druggists, physicians and chemists	3	1
Teachers	1	
Gamblers	2	
Spinners	1	
Jewelers and watch makers	2	1
Saloon keepers	3	3
Hotel keeper	1	
Book binder	1	1
Horsemen	3	1
Engineers	2	
Brewers	2	2
Moulders	4	4
Horse herders	5	5
Cigar makers	1	1
Merchants and contractors	2	2
Telegraphists	1	1
Brakesman	1	1
Not reported	13	7
Total	379	178

TABLE.

COUNTRY.	Remain'g Sept. 1, '80 Rec'd to Aug. 31, 82	Remain'g Aug 31, '82.
United States.		
Alaska	1	
Arkansas	2	1
Connecticut	1	1
Carolina, South	1	1
Carolina, North	1	
California	12	7
Columbia, District of	1	
Georgia	2	1
Iowa	11	4
Illinois	12	7
Indiana	7	4
Idaho Territory	1	1
Kentucky	5	2
Louisiana	3	3
Maryland	5	2
Michigan	5	3
Massachusetts	11	5
Maine	6	2
Missouri	8	2
Minnesota	3	3
New York	39	13
Nebraska	3	1
Nevada	1	
New Jersey	1	1
Oregon	41	28
Ohio	14	9
Pennsylvania	17	10
Vermont	2	
Virginia	6	3
West Virginia	1	1
Wisconsin	6	2
Washington Territory	5	1
	234	118

TABLE.

COUNTRY	Remain'g Sept. 1, '80, Rec'd to Aug 31, '82.	Remain'g Aug. 31, '82.
Foreign		
Great Britain and Colonies	67	12
Germany	11	4
France	2	1
Austria	1	1
Russia	4	1
Italy	1	
Turkey	1	1
Sweden and Norway	[illegible]	3
Switzerland	1	1
Sandwich Islands	1	
China	48	[illegible]
	145	[illegible]

TABLE.

COUNTRY.	Remain'g Sept. 1, '80, Rec'd to Aug. 31, '82	Remain'g Aug. 31, '82.
United States	234	118
Foreign	145	[illegible]
	379	173

TABLE.

CRIMES	Remain'g Sept. 1, '80, Rec'd to Aug. 31, '82	Remain'g Aug 31, '82.
Murder, first degree	2	2
Murder, second degree	18	15
Manslaughter	10	7
Assault with intent to kill	4	2
Assault with dangerous weapon	13	7
Rape and attempt to	11	6
Incest	2	1
Robbery	18	11
Burglary	20	11
Burglary and larceny	4	2
Larceny	254	101
Arson	4	1
Forgery	11	3
Counterfeiting	4	2
Perjury	1	
Kipnapping	1	
Maliciously injuring	1	
Maliciously threatening	1	
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	1
Aiding prisoner to escape	1	
Counterfeiting coin	1	
Selling ardent spirits to Indians	16	5
Opening and taking letters from post office	1	
	379	178

TABLE.

SENTENCES.	Remaining Sept. 1, '80 Rec'd to Aug. 31, '82.	Remain'g Aug 31, 1882
Life	19	16
Twenty-four years	1	1
Twenty years	3	2
Fifteen years	7	4
Twelve years	1	1
Ten years	12	8
Nine years	2	1
Eight years	4	3
Seven years	8	7
Six years	14	11
Five years	63	36
Four years	18	9
Three years	57	20
Two years	82	33
One and one-half years	5	1
One year	78	22
One-half year	6	.....
	379	176

TABLE.

COUNTIES	Remaining Sept 1, '80, & Rec'd to Aug 31, '82.	Remain'g Aug. 31, '82.
Baker	14	3
Benton	1	....
Coos	4	2
Clackamas	8	5
Clatsop	27	13
Columbia	2	2
Douglas	13	8
Grant	4	3
Jackson	9	2
Josephine	3	1
Linn	8	5
Lane	9	5
Lake	3	3
Multnomah	143	71
Marion	34	19
Polk	8	6
Union	7	4
Umatilla	24	8
U. S District Court	22	6
Wasco	25	7
Washington	3	1
Yamhill	8	4
	379	178

RETURN

Of Convicts who died at the Oregon State Penitentiary, from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882

DIED	NAME.	CRIME	SENTENCE.	COUNTY.
1880 Nov. 29	George Campbell	Larceny	3 years	Lane
1882 July 10	*Henri Graham	Larceny	2 years	Jackson.

*Shot and killed attempting escape

RETURN

Of Convicts sent to Insane Asylum, from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882.

DATE	NAME.	CRIME.	SENTENCE	COUNTY.
1880				
Dec. 30	Jas. McCormack	Larceny	4 years	Douglas
1881				
May 10	Sim Nevins	Larceny	1 year	Linn
1882				
Jan. 14	Geo. Gordon	Larceny	3 years	Baker.

RETURN

Of Convicts escaped from the Oregon State Penitentiary, from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882.

DATE OF ESCAPE.	NAME	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	COUNTY.
1880				
Dec. 6	A. McCobb	Larceny	4 years	Douglas.
1881				
April 4	B. F. Butler.	Larceny	2 years	Wasco.
May 29	Frank Courtney	do	1 year	Wasco.
July 10	David Bullack	do	3 years	Washington.
1882				
July 28	Lewis Boggs	Larceny	1 year	Douglas.

RETURN

Of Convicts Pardoned by the Governor, from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882.

WHEN PARDONED	NAME.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	COUNTY.
1881				
June 7	J. M. Crickett	Larceny	2 years.	Jackson
July 21	W H. Sewell	do	5 years	Multnomah
Dec. 1	A. J. Burch	do	1 year	Josephine
" 1	H. W. Parks.	do	1 year	Josephine.
1882				
April 19	Thos. Jackson.	Attempted Rape	5 years	Multnomah.
June 24	T. W. Andrews	Arson	15 years	Multnomah.

STATEMENT

Of Prison Farm Property on Hand Aug. 31st, 1882.

4 Mules,
1 Horse,
2 Cows,
3 Calves,
95 Hogs,
3 Wagons,
1 Hack,
2 Sets team harness,
1 Hack harness,
1 Saddle and bridle,
2 Plow harness,
2 Plows,
1 Reaper and mower,
2 Scythes and snaths,
2 Shovel plows,
1 Dozen hoes,
3 Log chains,
6 Axes,
8 Mattocks,
1 Crosscut saw,
580 Bushels oats,
110 Bushels wheat,
15 Tons hay,
75 Dozen sheaf oats,
5 Tons straw in barn,
26 Acres potatoes,
3 Acres cabbages,
2 Acres corn,
150 Bushels onions,
500 Bushels carrots,
200 Bushels beets,
200 Bushels parsnips.

Supplies on hand in Commissary of Oregon State Penitentiary quarter ending August 31st, 1882:

20 Pounds green coffee,
2400 do hams and bacon,
2080 do dry beans,
50 do salt,
150 do lard,
30 Bushels wheat,
8 Gallons syrup,
20 Pounds tea,
25 Pounds cream tartar,
1 Box candles,
1 Box soap,
10 Pounds saleratus,
4 do mustard,
40 do butter,
25 do sugar,
40 do rice,
10 do black pepper,
100 Gallons vinegar,
3 Bbls. cucumber pickles,
3 Bbls. bean pickles,
300 Pounds dry apples,
50 do sage,
1 Lot asst. spices (value $2),
75 Pounds seed peas,
1 Can lard oil,
75 Pounds white lead,
2 Bxs window glass (16x30),
1 Bbl mineral paint,
½ Bbl mineral paint,
500 Pounds seeds beans,
100 Pounds dry corn,
2 Bbls soft soap,
25 Pounds hops,
200 Pounds shorts,
10 Gallons gasoline,
200 Bushels apples.

EXPENDITURES

From September 1, 1880, to November 30, 1880.

Salaries of officers	$ 2245 00	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	105 00	
Groceries and provisions	326 42	
Meats	587 19	
Wheat and flour	369 80	
Drugs and medicines	27 03	
Clothing material, blankets, etc	632 12	
Hardware	57 21	
Live stock	20 00	
Gasoline, etc	129 05	
Leather and findings	209 27	
Repairs and improvements	81 85	
Stationery, postage and printing	12 03	
Freight	12 33	
Crockery	18 05	
Threshing grain	16 25	
		$ 4922 10

Included in the above, $649.50 expended from September 1 to September 12 from appropriation of 1878

EXPENDITURES

From December 1, 1880, to February 28, 1881.

Salaries of officers	$ 2135 00	
Salary of physician	70 00	
Paid to discharged convicts	54 00	
Groceries and provisions	477 04	
Meats	549 02	
Wheat and flour	353 90	
Drugs and medicines	26 48	
Clothing material, dry goods, etc	324 32	
Hardware	30 21	
Leather and findings	8 00	
Repairs and improvements	136 17	
Freight	84 05	
Feed	27 50	
Ammunition	11 50	
Sundries	3 72	
		$ 4290 56
Expended for boiler	$ 1150 32	
Special appropriation for same	1000 00	
Expended on account of boiler in excess of appropriation	$ 150 32	

EXPENDITURES

From March 1, to May 31, 1881.

Salaries of officers	$ 2105 00	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	117 00	
Groceries and provisions	262 09	
Meats	590 62	
Wheat and flour	430 00	
Drugs and medicines	36 11	
Clothing material, dry goods, etc	1094 51	
Hardware	64 59	
Gasoline, etc	71 51	
Leather and findings	72 75	
Repairs and improvements	85 45	
Stationery, postage and advertising	15 25	
Freight	3 45	
Seeds	28 70	
Ammunition	6 75	
		$ 5038 78

EXPENDITURES

From June 1 to August 31, 1881.

Salaries of officers	$ 2096 27	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	137 50	
Rewards	100 00	
Groceries and provisions	161 07	
Meats	624 92	
Wheat and flour	290 00	
Drugs and medicines	26 29	
Dry goods, etc	83 23	
Hardware	41 94	
Gasoline, etc	78 11	
Leather and findings	82 00	
Repairs and improvements	22 85	
Stationery, postage, singing books	24 00	
Freight	17 74	
Broom corn	16 55	
Ammunition	14 75	
Threshing grain	30 91	
Sundries	5 90	
		$ 3919 03

EXPENDITURES

From September 1 to November 30, 1881.

Salaries of officers	$ 2036 32	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	155 00	
Groceries and provisions	153 83	
Meats	618 18	
Wheat and flour	521 30	
Drugs and medicines	35 95	
Clothing material, etc	109 45	
Hardware	41 88	
Gasoline, etc	122 73	
Leather and findings	109 75	
Repairs and improvements	133 57	
Freight	27 21	
Stationery and postage	4 00	
Seeds	5 20	
Sundries	11 27	
		$ 4150 67

EXPENDITURES

From December 1, 1881, to February 28, 1882.

Salaries of officers	$ 2125 29	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	154 00	
Rewards	57 80	
Groceries and provisions	146 61	
Meats	584 89	
Wheat and flour	379 35	
Drugs and medicines	35 92	
Clothing and dry goods	178 18	
Hardware	67 34	
Leather and findings	111 72	
Repairs and improvements	7 62	
Broom corn	10 08	
Postage	4 00	
Ammunition	12 25	
		$ 3941 06

EXPENDITURES

From March 1 to May 31, 1882

Salaries of officers	$ 2158 00	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	100 00	
Groceries and provisions	209 60	
Meats	577 11	
Wheat and flour	440 70	
Drugs and medicines	47 82	
Clothing, etc	55 33	
Hardware	23 15	
Gasoline	43 62	
Leather and findings	107 22	
Stationery and postage	10 00	
Freight	4 40	
Seeds	23 98	
		$ 3865 92

EXPENDITURES

From June 1 to August 31, 1882

Salaries of officers	$ 2255 00	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Paid discharged convicts	95 00	
Rewards	40 00	
Groceries and provisions	239 68	
Meats	680 63	
Wheat and flour	421 16	
Drugs and medicines	48 65	
Clothing, dry goods, etc	141 69	
Hardware	41 69	
Leather and findings	66 37	
Repairs and improvements	163 54	
Freight	5 10	
Brooms	8 00	
Ammunition	9 00	
Seeds	10 60	
Printing	1 50	
		$ 4212 61

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

From September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882,

Salaries of officers	$ 17,155 88	
Salary of physician	525 00	
Paid discharged convicts	917 50	
Rewards	197 80	
Groceries and provisions	1986 39	
Meats	4712 56	
Wheat and flour	3203 21	
Drugs and medicines	285 25	
Clothing material, blankets, etc	2618 83	
Hardware	368 01	
Leather and findings	767 08	
Gasoline, kerosene and candles	445 02	
Repairs and improvements	630 55	
Freight	154 28	
Stationery, postage and printing	70 78	
Seeds	68 47	
Brooms and broom corn	34 63	
Ammunition	54 25	
Live stock	29 00	
Threshing grain	47 16	
Crockery	18 05	
Feed	27 50	
Sundries	20 52	$ 34,340 73
Special appropriation for boiler	$.....	$ 1000 00
Expenditures for boiler	.....	1150 51
Deficit paid out regular appropriation of 1880	.....	$ 150 51
Regular appropriation of 1880	.....	$ 42,700 00
Expenditures from Sept. 1, 1880, to Aug. 31, 1882	34,340 73	
DEDUCT		
Paid out appropriation of 1878	649 50	
Total expenditures under appropriation of 1880	.....	$ 33,691 23
Balance unexpended	.....	$ 9008 77

SUMMARY

Of Expenditures and Earnings from September 1, 1880, to August 31, 1882.

Total expenditures as per summary	.....	$ 34,340 73
EARNINGS.		
United States, boarding prisoners	4,774 89	
Convict labor	3,166 93	7,941 82
Net expenses	.....	$ 26,399 41
	DAYS.	
Convict labor on Insane Asylum	13,859	
	BRICKS	
Bricks manufactured for Prison workshops	333,333	

Average number of convicts 181
Gross cost per week each 1 82 43-100

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of cash Collected and Paid to State Treasurer.

1880			
Nov. 30	Bills received, C. L. and Manufacturing Co	$ 408 03	
	J. H Stahley	113 65	
	L C Cline	19 50	
	Sundries (convict labor)	3 50	
	J. S Coulter	16 90	
	Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co	90 00	
	United States	559 46	
1881			
Feb. 28	George Collins	408 75	
	J. H. Stahley	333 57	
	L. C. Cline	12 73	
	J. S. Coulter	15 86	
	Oregon Leather and Manufacturing Co.	192 08	
	Patterson & Co	50 00	
May 31	J. H. Stahley	275 25	
	Oregon Leather and Manufacturing Co	1212 00	
	United States	1114 99	
	Patterson & Co	23 75	
	Capital Leather and Manufacturing Co	803 10	
	Bills received (C L. and Manufacturing Co, D. H. Murphy)	345 00	
Aug. 31	J. H. Stahley	276 60	
	T. Ewing	18 50	
	Patterson & Co	417 25	
	United States	752 50	
	Oregon Leather and Manufacturing Co	612 37	
	Capitol do do	674 39	
	Bills received and interest (C L and Manufacturing Co)	212 52	
Nov. 30	Patterson & Co	573 00	
	T. Ewing	29 25	
	J. H. Stahley	360 65	
	Sundries (convict labor and teaming)	18 00	
1882			
Feb. 28	Bills received and interest (D. H. Murphy)	22 50	
	United States	688 15	
May 31	Patterson & Co.	103 25	
Aug. 31	United States	1752 42	$ 12,806 67
1880			
Dec 6	Paid State Treasurer	1508 14	
1881			
March 1	do do	1013 09	
June 11	do do	3774 09	
Sept	do do	2964 13	
Dec. 6	do do	980 90	
1882			
March 6	do do	710 65	
June 12	do do	103 25	
Aug 31	do do	1752 42	$ 12,806 67